Royalist Success.

BAYONNE, April 4, 1874. Active operations in front of Bilbao were resumed on the 3d inst., with the bombardment of Abanto by the republican forces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Previous to that date there had been no fighting since the 28th of March.

Marshal Serrano is reorganizing his forces, and the Carlists are doing everything to strengthen

CARLIST REPORT OF BEPUBLICAN SURRENDER. General Tristany is reported to have surprised and captured a detachment of 600 republicans

near Calaf, forty-five miles from Barcelona The surprise was so complete that the republicans surrendered without fighting.

ENGLAND.

Irish Home Rule Defined and Advocated by a Professor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 6-5:30 A. M. Professor Goldwin Smith has a long letter in the improvement of local institutions and the giving to them of legislative powers for the administration of local affairs similar to those of the Legislature of the American States.

CUBA.

General Conoha's Colonial Inspection-Citizen Opposition to a Prelate of the Church-Military Law.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 5, 1874. General Jose de la Concha, the new Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Porto Rico. He is expected in Havana on Monday.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH. Archbishop Liorente has arrived at Cienfuegos. The Voz says he has been ordered to come to this city. Papal adherents continue to manifest opposition to the Archbishop. MARTIAL LAW.

It is decided that telegraph operators are sub-

ject to the rigors of the military ordinance while the present state of siege lasts, the same as soldiers. but will grade and receive pay as officers.

FINANCE.
Several of the banks refuse to receive american gold at five per cent premium as ordered by the government. The effect of this refusal will be keep specie away from the island and increase the depreciation of the currency, momentarily arrested by heavy arrivals of American gold.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ezra Cornell, of Itbaca, is at the Astor House. Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is registered at the Astor House.

The Baron de Bussière, of Paris, has apartments at the Hotel Brunswick. Major V. Sanchez, or the Spanish army, is quartered at the New York Hotel.

An old woman was beaten almost to death in Apango, Mexico, recently, for having brought the smallpox into the community by means of witch-

The Empress of Russia has sent to the Rev. Father Hatherly, of the Greek Church, at Wolverhampton, England, a handsome donation of money and a piece of altar plate, with the request, "Pray for the rest and peace of the soul of the Emperor

The Grand Dukes Sergius Alexandrovitch and Paul Alexandrovitch, of Russia, have been commissioned as lieutenants in the Austrian army. The former is attached to the infantry regiment bearing the name of the Emperor Alexander 1., and the latter to the regiment of lancers of which

the reigning Czar is honorary colonei.

March is the month of King Victor Emmanuel. He was born on the 14th of March, 1820; on the 23d, 1849, he succeeded his father, Charles Albert; and on the 17th, 1861, he took the title of King of Italy. Further, on his own birthday, his eldest son and heir to the throne, Prince Humbert, first saw the light in 1844.

Paris, has left the sum of 10,000,000 francs for the purpose of building a hospital, to be named after her late husband. In accordance with M. Josserand's wishes, she has left to the State a collecwhich it took thirty years to gather.

A poor debtor named Henry Devis Dighton, of Stratford-upon-Avon, England, was lately killed by the Sheriff's officers. They arrested and carried him fifteen miles in an open trap while wearing only a slight attire. On arriving at Warwick Jail he had to be supported by the officers. He complained of cold, talked incoherently, and in reply to questions of the Governor said, "I am no snob, if that's what you mean." He died two days afterward in the jail infirmary. As Mr. Dighton was once wealthy, those Sheriff's officers are likely to be punished for cruelty.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

William Keating's band has been engaged at the

Mr. J. N. Pattison appears in concert with Mme. Lucca in Baltimore on Tuesday.

"Lohengrin" will be given in Brooklyn to-night by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company. Mme. Brignoli will sing the principal role in

"The Crown Diamonds" with the Kellogg English Opera Troupe. A famous Italian danseuse, known as "La Bella,"

has been engaged as première of the ballet at Fox's Broadway Theatre. Mesars. Gunn have acquired the lesseeship of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Their first theatrical ven-

ture, the Galety, proved a great success. Mile. Ilma Di Murska makes her first appearance this evening at the Academy of Music in the role of Amina in "La Sonnambula."

Will's historical play, "Mary, Queen o' Scots," has met with ill success. The author is, however, not dismayed. He is writing "The Wife's Evidence" for Miss Wallis,

"The School for Scandal" is the rage in London. It has run 400 nights at the Vaudeville, and Marie Wilton's company are about to bring it out in a most elaborate manner.

Miss Braddon has written a new drama, "The Missing Witness." It is in rehearsal at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool. Miss O'Beirne will sustain the leading role,

"Found" is the title of a new play by Mr. Fred Raywell, stage manager of the Theatre Royal, Manchester. It was produced for the benefit of the author and had a fair success.

The following operas will be produced at the Academy of Music during the coming season of two weeks under the direction of Max Maretzek:— "Sonnambuta," "Linda," "Star of the North" and "Dinorah."

The Easter Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House was the best of the series, presenting such a variety of attractions that an immense audience was the natural consequence. The principal leature was the birdlike voice of Mile. Ilma Di Murskawho sung the shadow song from "Dinorah," the grand aria of the "Queen of Night" from the "Magic Flute," and Artot's variations. The phenomenal quality of this artist's voice, united to her thorough artistic method and dramatic fire, always make her a welcome attraction in opera or concert. The other soloists were Wieniawski, Arbuckle and Lefebre. Gilmore's Twenty-sec-ond Regiment Band played selections by Handel,

Meyerbeer, Nesvadra, Rossini and Weber. PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Printing cloth market dull and inactive, with sales during the week of 10,500 pieces at 5 11-16c. a 55cc. for

OBITUARY.

Charles E. Beule. A telegram dated in Paris yesterday, 5th inst.

A telegram dated in Paris yesterday, 5th inst., brings the following amnouncement:—"Charles Ernest Beulé, the distinguished classical scholar and member of the Assembly, is dead."

He was born at Saumur on the 20th of June, 1826, and was consequently forty-eight years of age at the time of his decease. The young man was educated at the Normai School from 1846 to 1848. After his graduation he became Professor of Rhetoric at Mousins, and atterwards sent to the French school at Athens. His archelogical discoveries excited so much attention that an idea, which was entertained of giving up the school, was abandoned. He returned to France in 1853. Having taken the degree of doctor he was, in 1854, appointed to succeed M. Raoul-Rochette as Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque impériale, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Beulé caused some very important excavations to be made upon the site of Carthage. In the month of February, 1850, he was elected a member of the Academy des inscriptions de Belies Lettres in place of M. Lenornant. He was elected a perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in the month of April, 1862, and, in 1863, on the occasion of the reorganization of the institution, he issued a protest against the new order of things which was created by the change. He was a most prolific and exceedingly careini writer, his published works in art and archæological science filling many volumes, which have been issued irom the press since the year 1853. M. Beulé was a contributor to many of the leading periodicals of Faris. He held the portfolio of Minister of the interior of France in June, 1873, but resigned the office on the 18th of that month. He was succeeded by M. Goulard. In the Assembly he was one of the most active members of the Right Centre, having been returned to the Legislature first on the list of eleven Deputies for the Marne-et-Licre aistrict on the 8th of February, 1871. M. Beulé, when he held the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, was the cause of a most protound political sensation. M. Gambetta and the members of the radicalist party unearthed the fact that on the eye of the general election Minister Beulé Issued an official circular, addressed to the prefects and mayors, cautioning, or ordering, these officials to take means to buy up the correspondents of the newspaper press, in order that the royalist cause might be inflated to undue proportions, not only in the eyes of the French people, but also in the estimation of the surrounding populations. The exposé of his tactics in this respect damaged his reputation as a statesman, M. Beulé's Ministerial order for the regulation which is not completely allayed to-day in France. In his capaci pointed to succeed M. Raoul-Rochette as Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and

John Lavicount Anderson.

The lovers of old-fashioned English literature will regret, says a London journal of March 23, to hear that John Lavicount Anderson is dead. He passed quietly away while sojourning at Brighton, and was buried in the parish churchyard of Chiselhurst on the day following the fite at Camden House, and while the Empress Eugenie was yet busy with her guests from the other side of the Channel. Mr. Anderson was at one time in business with a brother of Archbishop Manning. Though a thorough commercial man, he saved much time for literary recreations; and besides reading omnivorously, was the writer of several delicious books, from which he modestly withheld his name, simply saying in the title page that they were "By a Layman." One of the most valuable, and perhaps the best known, of these works was "The Life and Times of Bishop Ken." There was another on angling, which was a favorite with people who relish White's "Selborne" and the poems of George Herbert. Mr. Anderson belonged to that fine old school, though he lived in the iron age. He was born in 1792, so that he had passed the allotted span by several years. A thorough Anglican, he had none of the asperity which is exhibited by some of the modern High Churchmen, and that he was a devout man none who ever enjoyed an hour of his society could doubt. busy with her guests from the other side of the

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty four Hours.
The storm centre on Saturday night over the indian Territory has moved northeastward to the lower lakes: from its path southward to the Guif it was accompanied by clouds and rainy weather and fresh to brisk southerly winds, which conditions have extended over the Middle Atlantic States during the evening; from the same northward to lows and the lake region by cloudy weather, snow and fresh to brisk east to north winds. Cloudy weather, light snow and sleet and southeast to southwest winds are now prevailing over New England.

The rivers have risen at Marietta, Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans, but iallen at Cincin-

nati and Cairo.

Probabilities. THE STORM CENTRE OVER THE LOWER LAKES WILL VE DOWN THE ST. LA LOWED BY CLEARING WEATHER AND NORTH WEST WINDS OVER THE MIDDLE STATES AND LAKE REGION ON MONDAY, AND OVER NEW ENGLAND ON

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND RIGHT. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather

and possibly occasional light rain.
For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Missouri, generally clear weather and southwest to west

For the upper take region partly cloudy weather, ccasionally light snow and southwest to north-

Cantiopary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herard Building:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 42 21 3:30 P. M. 45 35 6 A. M. 42 22 6 P. M. 47 35 9 A. M. 43 25 9 P. M. 40 38 12 M. 43 35 12 P. M. 39 37 Average temperature yesterday.

31 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

DOUBLE TRADERY IN SAME PRESENCE.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1874. A terrible tragedy occurred here this afternoon, at the New York Picture Gallery. One Coudon, prompted, it is supposed, by jealousy, entered the room and shot Charles Kingsley through the head, killing him instantly. He then blew his own brains out. Kingsley had been usher in one of the theatres in this city.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5, 1874. Representatives of the four colleges—Harvard, Yale, Amherst and Bowdoin—met in this city on Saturday for the purpose of arranging a college freshman base ball tournament and decided to hold it on the Union Grounds, Boston. The date was not fixed, but it will probably be in the last week in June. The contest will be for the freshman championship of the country.

A TEAM OVERBOARD AND LOST.

About half-past nine o'clock last evening a team of horses attached to an empty truck, owned by Mr. Downey, a Hoboken butcher, ran away through West street, turned in towards the Barclay street lerry, broke through the gate and dashed headlong lato the river. The driver was rescued by a deck hand, but the horses were drowned. The truck will probably be recovered.

PROBABLY FATAL LEAP THROUGH FRIGHT. There was a disturbance last night at the residence of Mr. Kelley, No. 180 Richard street, Brookiyn, during which Mary Keiley, aged twenty-five years, who was visiting her brother, became so irightened that she jumped from the second story window. She fell upon the pavement and sustained injuries of a probably fatsi character.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night a are broke out in the cigar store of J. P. Orlano, on the first floor of the brick building at the junction of Fulton and DeKaib avenues. The building which is owned by Mr. George A. Powers, was damaged to the amount of \$3,500, Mr. Oriano estimates his loss on stock and fixtures at \$8,000.

Rickerby & Brother, who kept a restaurant or the second floor, sunstained a loss of \$6,000. Insured is the Phenix and Firemen's Trust.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Mass Meeting at the Contral Methodist Episcopal Church.
A grand temperance mass meeting was held last evening at the Contral evening at the Central Methodist charen, Four-teenth street and Seventh avenue. The sudience was for the most part composed of women. The meeting opened with prayer and singing. The Rev. F. Bottome then addressed those present. He said he rejoiced to see this day, when all classes were beginning to take a deep interest in temperance measures. The temperance movement had been generally separated from religion by men and romen to the great detriment of the former; but now, when they were going hand in hand, it was nd to be a success. But it seemed to him that so long as people kept this in their minds and re membered that their strength lay in making bare the arm of the Lord they might expect succe the movement, but when they turned aside from religion they would fall in their undertakings. The Hon. C. C. Leigh had heard expressed great

The Hon. C. C. Leigh had heard expressed great surprise at the rapid strides temperance was making over this land. To his mind it was 5 wonder that the women of the East did not exhibit so much warmth on the subject as their sisters in the West. When we read of the car of Juggernzus in heathen lands crushing the life out of its victims, horror and dismay was pictured in every countesance, a sensation was raised, the religious press took it up, and missionaries were sent lorth to labor; but how was it we looked on with an air of apathy when the car of Juggernaut, strong drink, crushed the lifeblood out of its many victims and we stood gazing at the scene, callous and hardened as to this great evil which was in our midst. Its evils were colossal, and the men gazed on indifferently, but the women bewalled it and the desoiation it caused in families. It was a wonder the women in New York did not manifest more feeling in the matter. The women in the West organized with prayer, were baptized, visited their friends, and persuaded them to sign the pledge, and went to the druggists and asked them not to sell liquor without a physician's prescription. They next visited the capitalists and talked to them in private as only women can talk to a guilty sinner. The liquor seller, importers and manufacturers are hext sought out and argued with in the same kind spirit on the siniulness of the work they are engaged in. Men for the last fifty years had tried to put a stop to this evil, but without success, and now the wesker wessels had taken it up to-do what their brothers could not do. Was there a Christian in the land who could not wis them Godspeed from the bottom of his heart? This excitement could not subside, for it was fixed upon religion and had the interests of humanity at heart.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Alfred Taylor, D. D., and Dr. Dio Lewis, who recounted at some length the labors of the women in the West. surprise at the rapid strides temperance was

Harry Hill's Prayer Meeting Last

Evening.
Punctually at half-past seven o'clock a delegation of the Union Temperance Prayer Meeting filed into Harry Hill's saloon, in East Houston street; Mr. McMullen, the President: Mr. Cole, the Secre tary; H. Gilbert, specially from Chicago, a brother of Miss Linda Gilbert, whose efforts to aid prisoners are so well known, and others. The campaign hymn, "Nearer, My God, To Thee," was first sung, then prayer was offered by Brother Pond. while the room became momentarily more and more crowded, and ever and anon the awe-inspiring gavel of the genial bost rebuxed the slumling of those entering. There were several hymns and addresses by Messrs. McMullen and Pond, Sons of Temperance, of New York Division No. 1, both of whom owned to having been "shocking examples" of the most pronounced type. The meeting was exceedingly orderly, breaking out occasionally into applause as one or other of the speakers made a hit. Mr. McMullen spoke very well on temperance, and also well, but somewhat irrelevantly, on the Resurrection and the objectionableness of capital punishment. He brought the house down when, after thanking his Heavenly Father, he thanked Harry Hill for burning his gas and going to so much trouble to help them to try and break down his business. "If I could only persuade Mr. Hill—this honest and truthful man—(thunders of applause)—to give up this business and open a Holly-Tree Coffee House!" (Applause.) A collection was taken up, a hymn was sung and pledges offered. Mr. Hill then made a few remarks. He said he was not with them, but liked to give every one a hearing. As for drunkards, he was sorry for 'em. He didn't believe in pledges. If his bartenders would keep 'em it would please him. spiring gavel of the genial host rebuked the

If his Dartenders would keep em it would please him.

HIS PAT OLD COOK

was very troublesome. He had discharged her and took her back as she took the pledge. Hum was her ruination. She drank more than ever, and, like all drunkards, swore she drank nothing, lie fixed up a bottle of gin by the icebox with ipecac and julap. She was very bad. He had a ribbon round the bottle and in her hearing asked the bartender if he'd sold any out of that bottle. "It's carbolic acid," said hiarry; "If any one's touched that they're dead, sure!" That is cened the cook. They sent for the Coroner (a well known large German reporter, with gold eyeglasses), took her ante-mortem, got Harry under bogus bonds to await results and the cook has several bogus physicians now attending her.

Meeting at State Street Congregational Church, Brooklyn-Liquor Stores Closed by Moral Suasion.

The temperance meeting at State Street Congre gational church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, was well attended. Several of the ladies of the Union Band were present and took part in the extleman said, four or five weeks ago some Christian heart was stirred to pray for a certain saloon, just this side of the car stables. For forty years it has been a hotel; of late years it has been a rum hole. Four or five weeks ago the Christian people began to pray that this place might be turned into a temperance hotel. Some days since he passed there and read this notice:— "Hereatter no liquor will be sold here, and henceforth this is to be a temperance nouse." Hefore this was done a man said to him, "It is nonsense to think of that saloon being stopped. They have got \$4,000 worth of liquors in the cellar—a whole year's stock—and it probably has more custom than any other saloon in the city. "But it has stopped, and it is a place that has sent many a car driver and conductor down to perdition. This is God's work, and God never works without human instrumentality, though human instrumentality without God is nothing.

Another gentleman said:—One day last week wagons were very busy in carting away the appurtenances of Lion Garden. I was told it was a large place and carried on an extensive business as a saloon and small theatre combined; but since this temperance crusade it has lost custom and had to close. I hear they were never visited by ladies. They were not obliged to give it up by direct influence; but the young men who visited there felt ashamed to be seen going in the place, so they kept away and the place had to close.

Mr. Meserve, the pastor of the church, said:—
"The battle in the big cities may be a little slow in progress, but I believe God, who set things traight in Brooklyn. Won't tbe giornous when we can go through the whole length of Futton street and not see a single grogshop? I believe the day is coming when it can be done if the sisters hold on; and if God don't do this mighty work in Brooklyn it won't be because He has not the power, but because the churches of God, of all denominations, have too much unbelief in the power of God.

Mrs. Wilder said that they came to ask the cooperation of the church in this matter; that they begged all the churches to try and keep their own congregations free from this curse. After several prayers the meeting been a hotel; of late years it has been a rum hole. Four or five weeks ago the Christian people began

prayers the meeting came to a close.

Dr. Cuyler's Reply to the Argument of Dr. Howard Crosby on Moderate Drinking.

Dr. Cuyler preached to a large audience last night in Lafayette avenue church. He took for his text Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians, xxii., 5, "Abstain from all appearance of evil." He said these are inspired words, but Paul was not inspired to write in English, but in Greek. The late Dean Allord, who was probably one of the greatest of Greek scholars, says that the word appearance is a mistranslation, and that the word in Greek signifies form, manner, shape, and that the text should read "Abstain from every form of evil." There are some things that are to be judged of by their effect; if that is opposed to health and decidedly mischievous then it is certainly evil.

If a practice presents itself as a stumbling block to my weak brother, if it be so destructive in its character that it enchains him before he is aware of it, then I say it is an evil. Now there is a practice among men that meets all these conditions, so dangerous by its example upon others, so productive of mischief. I aliude to the practice of drinking intoxicating beverages, which is a stupendous evil and unparal-leled in its consequences. Now, let us look at this proposition more in detail. The practice of drinking intoxicating beverages is a form of evil from which common sense and Christianity both teach us to abstain. What are intoxicating beverages?

dency is to impair strength,
POISON THE BLOOD

I reply, anything which contains alcohol. Its ten-

men into maniacs and the child of God into a child of the devil. Its tendency is always injurious often fatal. Observe that I use the word beverage, I do not deny that on very rare occasions a physician may prescribe alcoholic drink, but the occasion should be such as to justify it; for in attempt-

ing to cure a man he may create an appetite that will eventually make him a drunkard. I know s gentleman who became a drunkard by taking medicine for dyspepsia. Suppose alcoholic medicines may be used on rare occasions, is that any justification for using them habitually? Surgeons may be sometimes obliged to amputate a limb, but that will not justify an indiscriminate use of their instruments. No human being on earth defends frunkconess. The drunkard himself

that will not justify an indiscriminate use of their instruments. No human being on earth delends drunkedness. The drunkard himself

LOATHES IT,

loathes himself for being a sot. The dram-seller hates it; it injures his business. In many cases it becomes an incurable tabit, an incurable disease and a self-inficted disease, which often terminates in suicide. The layour seller deals out death by measure. God will undoubtedly hold every liquor seller in Brocklyn responsible for the have wrought by the drams he has sold. To keep men and women from drinking stop the dram-selling. Abstain from the form of every evil entirely. Now, that means total abstinence. Much discussion has lately been promigated through the press through my friend's (Dr. Crosby's) remarks respecting total abstinence. My criticisms shall be courteous, for I esteem him not only for his Christian character, but also for his courageous independence. I am much obliged to him for endeavoring to prove that moderate drinking is better than total abstinence. I thank my eloquent friend for his co-operation with me. Just such words as the Chancellor used as his text are often quoted in defence of

MODERATE DRINKING—

"Let your moderation be known unto all men." Is it possible that it should mean, "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say, rejoice; let your moderate use of intoxicating liquors be known to all men." Could any translation of this passage be more ridiculous? The first position taken by my eloquent brother is that drankenness is a sin of the greatest deprayity. I agree with him in all his denunciation of it. Dr. Crosby would have the drunkard punished—but the Doctor surely knows that our prisons are nightly full of wretched drunk ards, both male and female, although the aristocratic imbiber is permitted to be driven home in his carriage. My iriend would put up a terrible toligate on that road to ruin, but he puts it too far along. He would put the toligate iar back. I would put it at the entrance, and I would write over it, "Look not on the

a mocker." Abstain from all form of evil. The Chancellor also says that

Should be suppressed, by law. He says:—"The tippling saloou is as much a gate of hell as a church is a gate of heaven, and the man who 'runs it' is the 'devil's own.' And that the merchant who furnishes the liquor is as guilty as the man behind the bar." Now I maintain that while the rich and reputable purchase their baskets of cusuipague and bourbon the poor man will think it hard that he is proscribed from purchasing a glass of whiskey at the grocery. Dr. Cuyler then said, speaking of the late Onio, demonstration, it had shut up more drinking houses in two months than our laws have shut up in ten years. Now, in the face of such startling events, i must protest against my brother Crosby's lit timed onslaught sgainst total abstinence. He compliments our honesty of motive, but asserts that we are manufactured.

face of such startling events, I must protest against my brother Crosby's lit timed onslaught against total abstinence. He compliments our honesty of motive, but asserts that we are preaching a take doctrine. His words are a serious charge against good men and good women. The gospel that we preach is that every Christian is responsible for the example of using information in the example of a moderate using of dumb-beils and moderate drinking does not meet the question. Again he says, "If a man copy the example of a moderate drinker he will never become a drunkard." The case is not parallel; for the man who drinks intoxicating beverages stands on slippery places, and is it right for him to beckon others to go when they may slip into eternal perdition? He holds that men have a right to drink intoxicating beverages, but no man has a right to drink to excess. That seems very plausible, but, is it not a fact that all set out with a determination to practice moderation; but how lew can curb their appetites for the treacherous stimulant. Therefore God's word pronounces it a mocker and deceiver. Again, if our moderation is to be known unto all men, by what guage shall we judge it. Is it in one glass or two, or five? How much may I drink as a Christian or as a minister? Why, many people make fools of themselves under two glasses, while others can carry a level head under live. Is everything moderate inside

THE LIMIT OF DRUNKENNESS?

Moderation is an elastic word. It is a perilous word; it leads to degradation and death. To tell

THE LIMIT OF DRUNKENNESS?

Moderation is an elastic word. It is a perilous word; it leads to degradation and death. To tell our nervously excited young Americans that they may drink moderately is about equivalent to telling them to enter a house injected with smallpox, but with the provision that they must only take a mild varioloid. Our friends must remember that the devil always likes to quote ministers. This is not a conflict of interpretation of passages, it is a battle with the personal habits that affect the victum of alcohol.

A Praying Band in Buffelo

Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1874, A praying band of women commenced a series of proposed visits to liquor saloons yesterday after-noon by visiting the establishment of Ira Callin, on Commercial street. A large crowd of roughs and others assembled, but no act of discourtesy was manifested. Cathin treated them kindly. No lasting impression was made, as the programme chalked out embraces only one visit each day. The ladies will have a long contract on hand in visiting 1,639 licensed houses.

Temperance in Washington. WASHINGTON, April 5, 1874.

Daily prayer meetings for the promotion of temperance continue to be held, but beyond this no rather than moral sussion, to

A Women's Temperance Riot. CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5, 1874.

At Mount Vernon, Ohio, the Mayor attempted to enforce an ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks, and ordered the sentry box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of a grocery. A crowd of men and women interfered and prevented the removal of the box. The affair occasions excitement, and there are fears of a serious disturbance.

WHISKEY SEIZURES.

Sr. Louis, April 5, 1874. Several seizures of "crooked" whiskey have een made here during the past 1ew days, and developments of irregularities in the manufacture of highwines here and at other points in the West are expected soon.

MURDER IN ELMIRA. An Old Grudge Avenged in a Terrible Tragedy. ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5, 1874.

A colored man, named Charles Smith, was shot dead in this city this afternoon by another colored man, named George Boyer. It appears they were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and that a grudge had existed between them for some a groupe and existed between them for some time, which culminated in a tenement house known as Puddlers' Row, where, in the presence of their wives, they were quarrelling and striking each other with straps which they usually wore around their waists. Smith drew a knile upon Boyer, when the latter shot him dead with a pistol. Boyer gave himself up, and is now in jail.

A BLOODY SUICIDE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5, 1874. Michael C. Maloney, aged fifty-five years, residng on Railroad avenue in this city, cut his throat with a razor on Saturday and died in a few minutes. He deliberately sat down, took a slop-bucket between his legs and nearly severed his head from between his legs and hearly severed his head from his body. He was formerly a liquor dealer in Al-bany, quite wealthy, and one of the most promi-net of that class. Alterwards by some means he lost his properly, and a year ago came to this city, where he has since resided in very reduced cir-cumstances, the cause, doubtless, of his self-de-struction. He leaves a wife and three children.

IDENTIFICATION OF A SUICIDE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., April 4, 1874. The man who committed suicide here yesterday has been identified as a German who worked for Mr. O. M. Alden six years ago and lormerly worked for Mr. Thurlow Weed, of your city. He was a cigar maker by trade, and has a married daughter living in Ninth street, New York, and who lately moved from Seventh street. He has also a son, supposed to be in the city, who, until lately, was employed by Singer's Sewing Machine Company. The body remains in the station house here to await identification and disposition of friends.

A FARMER MURDERED BY ROWDIES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5, 1874. A special despatch from Blufton, Ind., says that last night Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of roughs, who were quarrelling over a game of billiards in the only drinking saloon that has not yielded to the women's movement. One of the rowdies, Ben-jamin Field, struck Jones on the head with a bill-lard cue, crushing his skull. He kicked him in the face when down and then field. Jones died soon after. The excitement over the affair is intensa.

THE TWEED TROUBLE.

Interviews with Commissioners Stern and Laimbeer About "Big Six."

Stern's "Big Heart" and Laimbeer's "Position."

A new development and a small sensation have een given to the Tweed case by a statement that he lives in luxurious quarters on his island home in the East River. Blackwell's Island, it is said, is not in his case the tight little spot which it is popularly supposed to be, for it is alleged that he has the whole personnel of the prison, from the Warden down to the lowest underling, at his beck and call, who unite in looking with tender sympathy on Tammany's fallen chief. The power of has worked marvels in prison life, and the golden key has unlocked many a combination lock, and more wonderful things have taken place in the

fallen chieftain. Herewith are appended interviews with Comissioners of Charities and Correction Laimbeer and Stern, both in sense diametrically opposed to each other. The third Commissioner of the Board, Mr. Bowen, although found at home by a HERALD reporter, refused to give any information

world than would be the escape of Tammany's

Mr. Myer Stern, Commission er of the Board of Charities and Correction, was found at his residence, in Seventy-first street, yesterday afternoon, by a HERALD reporter.

REPORTER—What is this about the loose manuer in which Tweed is kept in custody at Biackweil's

Interview with Commissioner Stern.

Island, Commissioner?
Mr. Stern—Yes. I know to what you refer. I am

responsible for the safety of Tweed, and I take upon myself, willingly, the full responsibility of all that has taken place in reference to his incarceration. No blame is to be attached to Warden Liscombe, who has followed my orders implicitly. I never allow a subordinate to be unjustly blamed, if I can prevent it, and therefore, as I pefore said, I shoulder everything in this matter. I do not blame Mr. Laimbeer. He is working, likewise, to recover some of his lost political ground. To please him, if he chooses to appoint a special night watchman for Tweed, I will vote for his appointee, so that between us his election will be certain, there being but three of us in the Board.

TWEED WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED in forty-eight hours if the regime had been persevered in which was inaugurated from the date of his reception at the Island. He would have been killed with forty-eight hours' longer Imprisonment in his cell. He was taken out to save his life. He was suffering greatly from curonic diarrhæs, and his removal was necessary, as I can prove by medical men.

TWEED NOT A MARTYR.

REPORTER—You do not admit, Mr. Stern, that Tweed has been unduly favored?

Mr. STERN -No, sir; and I have not allowed him to be considered as a martyr. The fact has never been lost sight of that Tweed is a convict, and it is false to allege that he has been unnecessarily petted.

I wish also to state that where he is at present there is not the slightest danger of escape. He is own sake, every effort to keep him in custody and prevent his escape, knowing full well what an im-

prevent his escape, knowing full well what an important prisoner he is. If I had a diagram I could show you how centrally he is located and how little fear there need be of such an event,

CELEBRATING GOOD PRIDAY.

REPORTER—Mr. Laimoeer's protest contained the idea that feativities take place in Tweed's room?

Mr. STERN—No, that is not so. On the occasion referred to Mr. Dewey, Tweed's private secretary, was there on a pass given by me, and likewise Tweed's son, who has been a constant visitor. The day was Good Friday, and, in addition, thus was Tweed's natal day. I think myself fully justified in giving these two people passes for that day, and would willingly do so again on a similar occasion. REPORTER—Is it true that his room is luxuriously

furnished?

Mr. STERN—No, it could hardly be more simply fitted up, and nothing is to be seen there, in my opinion, which the most exacting person could TWEED'S PRIVACY.

REPORTER—I Suppose you have a great many people who want to see the ex-Boss?

Mr. Stern—Yes, we grant passes, but nobody is allowed to see him unless Tweed consents. This rule is adhered to from the highest to the lowest and meanest prisoner. Although we have a menagerie, as some people call it, we do not force any of our captives to show themselves or to be trotted out to gratify prurient ouriosity. This law applies to all—"Bill Smith" or Bill Tweed. All are treated alike, and whatever their offences against the laws may be, we, of course, make no exception, REPORTER—It is reported that Tweed is not fond of seeing newspaper men.

Mr. Stein—I believe that is so, and some of the interviews (taughingly) which are alleged to have taken place may be considered as somewhat myth-

taken place may be considered as somewhat myth-

REPORTER—It has been alleged that Tweed has been seen over in New York since he has been a resident at Blackwell's.

Mr. Stern—All nonsense, my dear sir; don't believe it. I can't be responsible for the thousand and one wild rumors floating round a big city. Take my word for it, there is not a particle of truth in it.

in it.

Reporter—To sum up, Mr. Stern, you have no fear of Tweed's escape.

Mr. Stern—None at all.

Thanking Mr. Stern for his explanation the reporter left him.

Interview with Commissioner Laimbeer. Last evening a HERALD reporter had an interview with Commissioner Laimbeer, and the following is a report of the conversation which took

REPORTER-I have come to ask you, Mr. Laim-beer, what you think of Tweed's chances of escape

from Blackwell's Island? Mr. Laimbeer-I think they are excellent; could not be better possibly; I have just left him on Blackwell's, and so well were matters arranged that I found not only Tweed's door open, but the main door of the building, which is situated but about a

dozen steps down from Tweed's room. REPORTER-That is enough to break the Warden, it appears to me, unless he has some good excuse.

Mr. Laimbeer—Certainly it is. What could be easier than for Tweed to arrange a preconcerted signal with a steamboat to stop at the dock, dis-tant about 600 feet from his present luxurious quarters, and presto! Tweed is gone, and we should have a second edition of the Genet case.

quarters, and presto! Tweed is gone, and we should have a second edition of the Genet case. Believe me, continued Mr. Laimbeer, there are pienty of people who would willingly take Tweed's place, and run the risk of State Prison, in a similar fashion to that of the woman who took the place of Sharkey, the murderer.

REPORTER—Were you cognizant of Tweed being placed in his comfortable room?

Mr. Laimbeer—Not at all. I discovered the fact that my colleagues had made the arrangements without mg knowledge. I maintain that Tweed's present state of health does not necessitate such inxurious treatment. I happened to discover his new quarters by accident. I went over there last Friday to make arrangements about laying a line of telegraph wire from the Fitty-ninth street police station to Blackwell's, and while passing near Tweed's room I caught sight of kim, and endeavors were made to get him back to the hospital, to which he is nominally attached as orderly; but it was too late, and I had discovered the lair, which is situated over the kitchen.

REPORTER—I suppose you rebuked the Warden for allowing Tweed's door and the main door to be unlocked fo-day?

Mr. LAIMBERR—Yes; I told him in plain language that my confidence in the working of the institution under his charge was shaken. Tweed, of course, could not be field responsible for the open doors. My position is a very embarrassing one in the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. If Messrs. Stern and Bowen choose to take sides against me they can vote anything down, for there are only three of us. Take, for instance, a case which happened a week ago—viz., that of a doctor of the Tomus, who was detected in taking money from the prisoners for medical attendance. The money was subsequently returned by said doctor to some of the patients, as is on record. My desire was that he should be made to resign; but I was voted down and the matter was tabled. I maintained that if the doctor had been found guilty of taking a single dollar to attend the prisoners profess

mission. Stern and Bowen voting in the all mative, while I voted in the negative. Thereupon, in order to pine to affeirs on Blackwell's Island, nary condition to affeirs on Blackwell's Island, I offered the job. owing resolution:

That Warden Lise, owing make report to this Board at the printing of the control of the centre of heaping building for William. M. Tweed.

This, on motion of from missioner Stern, was laid.

to be furnished on the second nor of the centre of nosputal building for willian. M. Tweed.

This, on motion of Co. missioner Stern, was laid
on the table—Commission. 'I stern and Bowen voting in the affirmative, while 'I, of course, opposed
it. I have done all I could in the matter, but my
opposition I see is in vain; and 'Tweed is allowed
to escape I want to have it under "atood that I have
maintained that he be kept in sec. "esponsibility of
the matter. During Saturday mg. "I feit very
anxious about the matter, and this me "raing went
up to the Island, as I have told you, and there discovered the open doors.

I believe that one great fault is Mr. Myer "tern's
good heart, and that he thinks that Twee, 'd is
worthy of more commiseration than he actually
deserves. I learned to-day at the island that Gal'eral Bowen had given orders on Saturday, after
had been there, that there was to be no change inclined.

eral Bowen had given orders on Saturday, after had been there, that there was to be no change in the manner of Tweed's quarters or custody.

WHAT TWEED THINKS OF HIMSHLY.

Tweed, I am told, continued Mr. Laimbeer, does not look upon himself as a convict, but as an individual in the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals as to whether he is entitled to a new trial. If Tweed had escaped, I, as one of the Commissioners, should have been held responsible, with my colleagues, for it, I have flyed all my life in New York, and have gained semicient insight into human nature to know that my assertions would have been discredited by the people at large, if I had stated that I was ignorant of where Tweed was located in the prison. I have now placed myself on record, No, continued Mr. Laimbeer, musingly, Tammany Ring inducates still exist, and Tweed has plenty of money. I am free to contess that the multiplicity of the duties of a Commissioner of Charities and Correction preclude the possibility of a personal inspection into the safe keeping of any individual man, and we are forced to rely upon subordinates attending to these masters of detail for us. It is wrong, very wrong, the way in which this Tweed matter has been carried on, and I intend to strain every nerve to have the matter remedied. I do not wish to join issues with my brother Commissioners, but I am determined to dewhat I believe to me is my duty, let happen what may.

Thanking Mr. Laimbeer for his statement, the eporter bade him "Good night."

INDIAN APPAIRS.

Report of an Indian Commissioner on the Situation of the Tribes-Hostile Rumors Exaggerated.
CHEYENNE, W. T., April 4, 1874.

Mr. P. H. Smith, one of the Indian Commission ers, arrived here yesterday from the Red Cloud Agency. The other three Commissioners have re turned to Spotted Tail Agency. Mr. Smith says the actual number of whites killed since January 1 by Indians is six. He reports that the troops at both agencies had been unmolested and that at tions with the Indians exist. The Commissioners held several councils at both agencies with hopeful results. About 6,000 Ogallas, Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes have registered and remain at the Red Cioud Agency, and about 4,000 Brule Sioux are at Spotted Tail Agency and are expected to register next week. The Commissioners say that the situation has been critical, but that the published statements have been exaggerated. Reports from other sources say that the Commissioners have seen nothing but old ration-enters, and that as soon as grass grows the Indians will resume hostilities. the Spotted Tail Agency especially friendly rela-

BUESTING OF A BALLOON.

Six Persons Fall a Distance of 600 Feet. San Francisco, April 5, 1874.

M. Barbier's bailoon, "Les Ecoura," made an ascension yesterday afternoon, from Woodward's When nearly over the town of San Leandro, 600 feet in air, the balloon collapsed, sunk, and struck the ground with great force, the car, containing four men and two ladies, dragging about 300 yards.

Fortunately no lives were lost, but all were injured more or less; none agriculty.

rottunely, he is none seriously.

The party, excepting M. Barbier, returned to this city last night.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Meeting of Friends in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1874.
The Washington annual meeting of the Friend of the American Tract Society was held in the First Presbyterian church this evening. Associate Jusice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, the President of the society, presided. Secretaries Rand and Stearer read reports of the society, work Mr. John E. Vassar, General Gordon, of Georgia, and Dr. Rankin delivered addresses. The receipts for the year were \$500,029; expenditures, \$594,710. The donations and legacies were \$18,873. The benevolent expenditure exceeded the receipts about \$10,000.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

Soliciting Pensions from Congress for Themselves and Their Widows. The Association of Yeterans of the Mexican War, at their meeting last night, agreed upon a circular to be distributed throughout the country for the purpose of having enrolled all the survivors of that war and the widows of such veterans, with a view to laying before the Pension Committee of Con-gress the exact number of persons entitled to pensions for service in that war, and what amount of money will be required to place their names on the rolls of the Pension Office. The Commissioner

the rolls of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions states that the number of survivors is about 30,000, but the association thinks this is not a fair estimate. Russian Baths.

The following letters bear strong testimony to the value of the Kussian Baths, at No. 2a East Fourth street. These baths are the resort of thousands of our citizens, and all who use them will bear similar testimony to that of Mr. Vandenhoff and Rev. Dr. Deems:—

New York, March 24, 1874.

I have great pleasure in adding my tribute of commendation to your baths, from which I have personally derived great benefit. In all cases where a gouty of rheumanu disthesis exists. I consider them invaluable, both as a preventive and a cure. They are, besides, both as a preventive and a cure. They are, besides delightful in the luxurious Reling of repose and commendation they induce.

GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West Forty-second street, New York.

Since I commenced the use of your vapor baths I have done more work and kept in better health, and averaged ten pounds more in weight, than during any previous portion of my lite of the same length.

Rev CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Church of the Strangers, New York city.

A Minister on Rupture. The Rev. A. Pitts writes us about Dr. SHERMAN'S so cess in treating his rupture. He says:—"After sufferies over thirty years from rupture and impositions by the selling elastic, steel and rubber webbing trussea und the delusive promise of radical cure, worn night and dittil cured, &c., and receiving nothing therefrom by exation and injury, I applied to Dr. Sherman, of Rroadway, in a state of hope and missivings, but that God, with a result that makes me feel like saying to even one ruptured, go and do likewise, and reap the pricele satisfaction of being once more sound."

A.—Spring Has Been Inaugurated ESPENSCHEID'S by the production of a HAT'N seems as if the genius of the season had presided ow design and manufacture. The great demand tells story of its popularity. Try them at 118 Nassau stro

A.—Herald Branch Office, corner Fulton avenue and Roerum street. Open from 8 A. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. A Positive, Permanent Cure for Rhematism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases, DR. FITLER RHEUMATIC REMEDY. 21 John street and druggists

A.—One Professor of largery, 20 Paylicians and 160 other persons are employed by CLASTIC TRUSS COMPANY at 633 Broadway and branch offices throughout the country.

All That Have Used It Acknowled that PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM possesses the ordinary power of relieving immediately controlled it is emoliient, warming and effective. Both Batchetor's Hair Dye is Splendid. Never falls. Established 37 years. Sold and proper applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 46 Bond St., N.

Bargains.—Have Just Finished large lot of Buffets, Extension Tables and Skittness Chairs, in new designs, and offer them cheap.

HaRTS & CO., 306 and 388 Hrodway, opposite Eleventh is

Birds are Pets All the Year Round To keep them well and in song use, SINGER'S PATE GRAVEL PAPER. For sale by all druggists and and cage dealers. Offices, 682 Hudson street, New Y

Deceptions are Continually Proof on the over confiding. Bowers when purchas Cumbrella. See for yourself the name GUANAC inside cap of each unbrella. ISAAC SMITH'S CO., 405 Broadway, are the patentees and sole Gracfenborg Vegetable Pillaodged indispensable as a Family Medicin
Digestion, Liver Complaints, Servotaneas
Deblity are cured by these wanderful Pilla
GRAEFENBERG CLAPAN, 55 1

Havana Lottery Extraordinary Dring. Circulars sent and traormation given. Addreorders to J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street office box 4,885, New York.

Patent Wire Stgns and Bans nanufactured by MOVER & CO., Painters and I ers, 97 Duane street, New York.

A .- "OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRE."

A. A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physis in the University Medical College. Sent free. Add No. 137 Read Surger-sund attends.